

The Christian Herald

VOLUME XVII JACKSON PURCHASE, KENTUCKY: WEDNESDAY MORNING JANUARY 23, 1861.

“The Word of the Lord endureth forever.”

1 Peter 1:25

-Special Editorial by Stilton Banner

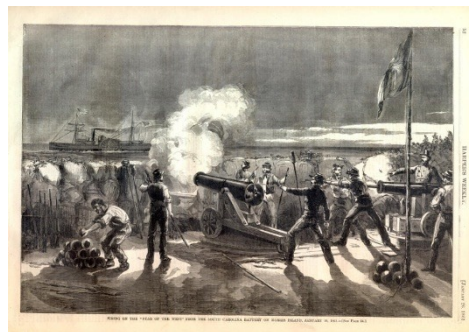
To all my devout readers, there has been an issue that weighs on us. The population of our towns are changing. We once could walk the streets of Kentucky and find ourselves surrounded by like-minded people—people who came from Kentucky, Virginia, or the Carolinas. Now we look around and see ourselves surrounded by people from Ireland and from Germany. While these people may be hardworking, they bring with them a religion which is totally incompatible with ours. In 1845, the Presbyterian General Assembly declared the Catholic church as not a Christian church.

These papists bring chaos and disharmony to our commonwealth. The Roman Catholic Church does not follow the laws of the Bible but follows the decree of the Vatican. Already, the papists are constructing schools and churches where children are taught that protestant values are opposite to the Catholic religion.

We have no issue with the immigrants themselves, but with their influence on our children. The public school system, founded by our fathers, must remain Protestant and American.

We must call upon the legislature to resist every measure that would encourage the further importation of this population. Let us not sell the birthright of our children for the sake of cheap labor. The south has its own labor force-faithful, contented, and under the guidance of Christian masters. We do not need foreigners to crowd our street to farm our land, nor to build our railroads. If we don't stop them here, it is certain the foundation of our society will be undermined.

HOSTILITIES BEGUN: The Attack on the Star of the West



Shots fired on the “Star of The West” by South Carolinians residing on Morris Island on January 10th.

THE FIRST SHOT: Will the Next Fall on the Jackson Purchase?

From Harper's Weekly, January 26,

The following account of the first hostile shots of the present crisis we reprint from our New York contemporary. The attempt to reinforce Major Anderson at Fort Sumter, and the repulse of the Star of the West by batteries flying the Palmetto flag, mark a moment that every citizen of the Jackson Purchase should ponder. If the Federal Government will not protect its own vessels in a Southern harbor, what guarantee have we that our rivers and railroads will remain secure?

"When we arrived about two miles from Fort Moultrie—fort Sumter being about the same distance—a masked battery on Morris Island, where there was a red Palmetto flag flying, opened fire upon us—distance, about five-eighths of a mile. We had the American flag flying at our flag-staff at the time, and, soon after the first shot, hoisted a large American ensign at the fore. We continued on under the fire of the battery for over ten minutes, several of the shots going clean over us. One passed just clear of the pilot-house. Another passed between the smoke-stack and walking-beams of the engine. Another struck the ship just abaft the fore-rigging, and stove in the planking; and another came within an ace of carrying away the rudder. At the same time there was a

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movement of two steamers from near Fort Moultrie—one of them towing a schooner (I presume an armed schooner) —with the intention of cutting us off. Our position now became rather critical, as we had to approach Fort Moultrie to within three-fourths of a mile before we could keep away for Fort Sumter. A steamer approaching us with an armed schooner in tow, and the battery on the Island firing at us all the time, and having no cannon to defend ourselves from the attack of the vessels, we concluded that, to avoid certain capture or destruction, we would endeavor to get to sea. Consequently, we wore round and steamed down the channel, the battery firing upon us until their shot fell short.

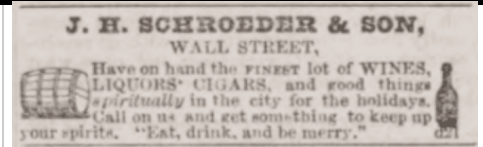
"But there is. It is now a quarter past seven, and we are about two miles from Forts Sumter and Moultrie, which are equidistant from us, and, suddenly, whiz-z! comes a ricochet shot from Morris Island. It plunges into the water and skips along, but falls short of our steamer. The line was forward of our bow, and was, of course, an invitation to stop. But we are not ready to accept the proffered hospitality, and the captain pays no attention to it, except to run up the stars and stripes at the mast-head—a garrison flag which was on board. A moment of anxious suspense, and bang! goes a heavy cannon from the same masked battery. The shot falls short of us a hundred yards or more, and bounds clean over our vessel aft, nearly on a line with the head of a sailor, but luckily a little above it.

"On we go, without heeding the compliments of our Charleston friends. Another moment and bang! again goes the heavy gun. The ball now strikes our ship in

the fore chains, about two feet above the water. A seaman was holding the lead to take the soundings, and the ball struck directly under his feet...

"The battery continues to play upon us, and a huge ball comes clean over us, near the wheel-house. We are not yet within range of the guns of Fort Moultrie, and yonder is a cutter in tow of a steamboat, preparing to open fire upon us. A moment longer, and we shall be in range of these three batteries. The gunners on Morris Island are growing confident; if they get the right range they will send a shot through our side, scattering death and destruction. Moultrie, directly in front, will bring her heavy guns to bear, and will drive their deadly missiles into our bow, while the cutter will open on our right.

"Why does not Major Anderson open fire upon that battery and save us? We look in vain for help; the American flag flies from Fort Sumter, and the American flag at our bow and stern is fired upon, yet there is not the slightest recognition of our presence from the fort from which we look for protection. The unexpected battery on Morris Island has cut off all hope of escape by running the vessel aground near Sumter and taking to the boats. Is it possible that Fort Sumter has been taken by the South Carolinians? If it has not, why does not Major Anderson show that he will protect us, or at least recognize us in some way? To go within range of the guns of Fort Moultrie is to expose vessel, men, and stores to almost instant destruction, or to capture by the enemy."



An absurdity in the Legislator

In the last session of the Kentucky General Assembly, the Uncomfortable Heir, proposed an insensible Act. This proposal sought to amend the Manumission Act to declare that "Slaves are henceforth and forever free."

While the Heir spoke with a misguided passion for the immediate release of all slaves across the state, he offered no explanation for the chaos this would bring upon our society, nor the fate of the liberated themselves. This amendment, met with silence by the assembly, died a swift death for lack of a second. Kentucky remains firm: we shall not be moved by such abolitionist fantasies.

Governor Beriah Magoffin urgent call

Governor Magoffin opened last special session of the Kentucky Legislature with a reminder of the greatness of our state. He calls for us to hold steadfast in these troubling times and to think on the past first and the present before we can think of our future.

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To that end, the Governor proposed a "Resolution to Take No Immediate Action Regarding the Institution of Slavery in Kentucky: The legislature recognizes the importance of the institution of slavery to the culture, society, and economy of the commonwealth of Kentucky at present." This resolution passed by a 24-4 vote in the legislature, signaling that Kentucky's fate will not be decided by external affairs.

Protecting Our Freedom

As tensions grow across the Union and states leave the union, Inspector General Simon Bolivar Buckner recruits more Kentuckians into the Kentucky State Guard.

The Death of Compromise

The Crittenden Compromise dies in the U.S. Senate 25 against and 23 in favor. Every single "no" was cast by Republicans, while 6 senators sat idly and abstained. This compromise, which our own Senator Crittenden proposed, was the final compromise to restore neutrality to our Union.

False Reports about Mississippi

From Louisville Daily Courier, January 19th,

We thank our contemporary of the Courier for setting the record straight. It is often that anonymous alarms are set off in the news, which people take delight in circulating But the word of a true Kentucky gentlemen from Mississippi is worth much for than falsehoods. Here in the Jackson Purchase, we should look to the same spirit and hold it within us – to stand firm and discount idle rumors.

"On yesterday a Kentucky gentleman, just from Mississippi, called on us to correct the statement of the Journal in relation to the tax on negroes and the reported discontent in that State. This gentleman left Jackson, Miss., on Monday evening last, and says that he heard nothing of any tax made or talked of up to that time.

"He also stated further, that he had traveled through fifteen or twenty of the principal counties in Mississippi on business; had seen and visited all classes of persons, and had found but one sentiment in the State, and that was approving its action, and both willing and ready to stand up to it. To his surprise he found the movement was not by the politicians, but by the people, who are pushing on the leaders.

"As to the condition of the State, this gentleman says there are plenty of provisions and of money. The money they are keeping for the use of the State in case she may need it. Our informant is a native Kentuckian, and formerly a member of our

Legislature and is entirely reliable. He says that the gentleman who made the statement to the Journal was either hoaxing the editor or was himself hoaxed by his own brother."

**CHILDREN
TEETHING**

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, presents to the attention of Mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and I CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH OF IT, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—**NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE,** when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

Letter to the Editor:

We have received a letter from a gentleman of the Cumberland Plateau, Bawyer Binton, who, citing statistics from a Dublin economist, argues that slavery is an economic burden upon Kentucky. His letter is

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printed so that our readers can weigh his facts themselves. We commend him for writing, though we cannot accept his conclusions. The statistics of bushels and bales only tell a fraction of the story. They do not bring about the moral condition of those who labor in the fields. Let our readers remember that the prosperity of the people is not measured in wheat and corn, but in the purity of religion and peace of its homes.

The institution of Slavery is wreaking havoc on our economy here in Kentucky. To quote a popular transatlantic writer of Dublin, Wm. C. Taylor, LL.D., “The cultivation of statistics must be the source of all future improvement in the science of political economy, because it is to the table of the statistician that the economist must look for his facts; and all speculations not founded upon facts, though they may be admired and applauded when first propounded, will, in the end, assuredly be forgotten”. It is in this spirit that I must still argue my position for the sake of all Kentuckians. Certainly, there are many of the wealthier class who do not agree with this sentiment, that slavery is poisoning our economy,

and to those I would like to present some particular facts that may persuade you to consider this position more carefully.

We of the South pride ourselves on our thriving agricultural business, one I myself am proud of as a man who plowed the very fields of my fathers farm In my youth. However, despite popular opinion that Free States are incapable of agriculture product, in 1850 those states produced over 72 million wheat bushels, over 96 million Oats bushels, and over 240 million Indian Corn bushels cumulatively. In the Slave States, with all our great agriculture, we surpassed the north only in Indian Corn Bushels, producing under 350 million of them, along with just under 50 million Oats Bushels and only 28 million Wheat bushels. Of Potatoes, Rye, and Barley, the North surpasses us again by a significant margin – 15 million more potatoes than the slave states, 11 million more Rye bushels, and 4.8 million more Barley bushels.

The value of garden products produced in the free states in 1850 was \$3.7M, compared to \$1.4M in slave states, and of orchard products the free states produced \$6.3M compared to the \$1.3M of slave

states. While the south certainly has great pride in our agriculture, it seems as though we are being shamefully outperformed by those in the North. Of course, we produce still more cotton and hemp and tobacco – all products which we value greatly and sell for great profit – yet these crops cannot feed our people. These statistics show then, that free labor is proving itself to be far more profitable and productive than slave labor. As a proud man of the Cumberland Plateau, and a citizen of the great state of Kentucky, it is greatly frustrating to watch the northern states stand superior in their agricultural work, with land much less suitable to the practice than our own.

If slavery were serving our needs and improving the livelihood of the common man of Kentucky I would certainly be its most staunch defender – yet as an academic I cannot bring myself to ignore the blatant truth; Slavery is collapsing our economy. I cannot allow myself to stand by as the common people of Kentucky suffer in poverty. We must not become more dependent on the north than we already are – change must come for the benefit of all of our people.

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